

REMARKS

The Examiner rejected Claims 1 to 7, 26 to 32, 47 to 53 and 72 under U.S.C.102(b) as being anticipated by Epard (US5,241,625A). The Examiner rejected Claims 8, 9, 33, 54 and 55 under 35 U.S.C.103(a) as obvious over Epard (US5,241,625A) in view of Yang (US20020035596A1). The Examiner rejected Claims 10 and 56 under 35 U.S.C.103(a) as obvious over Epard (US5,241,625A) in view of Yang (US20020035596A1) and further in view of Caulk (US0005392391A). The Examiner rejected Claims 11, 12, 34, 35, 57 and 58 under 35 U.S.C.103(a) as obvious over Epard (US5,241,625A) in view of Redford (US6,049,330A). The Examiner rejected Claims 13 and 59 under 35 U.S.C.103(a) as obvious over Epard (US5,241,625A) in view of Larson (US6,031,550A).

Applicant has cancelled Claims 26 to 35, without prejudice. Consequently, Claims 1 to 13, 47 to 59 and 72 remain in the Application.

REJECTION OF CLAIMS 1 TO 7, 26 TO 32, 47 TO 53 AND 72
UNDER U.S.C.102(b)

The Examiner rejected Claims 1 to 7, 26 to 32, 47 to 53 and 72 under U.S.C.102(b) as being anticipated by Epard (US5,241,625A).

Applicants have cancelled Claims 26 to 35, without prejudice. Consequently, Applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of Claims 26 to 32 is now moot.

In making her rejection, the Examiner stated:

With regard to Claim 1, Epard describes a method for sending a composite image from a host computer (10, Figure 3B) to a display computer (20; Col. 11, lines 54-57). **QuickDraw (21) copies bit images to and from any bitmap off-screen (Col. 8, lines 6-10). A**

bitmap is the same as a frame buffer or memory. A QuickDraw is located in the display computer, as can be seen in Figure 3B. Therefore, the display computer has an off-screen memory with available memory. The method comprises breaking the composite image into one or more sub-images (Col. 6, lines 28-56), wherein each of the sub-images can fit into the available memory of the off-screen memory (Col. 6, lines 40-49; Col. 8, lines 6-10); and transmitting each of the sub-images to the display computer for storage in the off-screen memory (Col. 11, lines 54-57; Col. 6, lines 40-49; Col. 8, lines 6-10).

The Examiner's statement that "A bitmap is the same as a frame buffer or memory" and therefore QuickDraw's use of the bitmap is the same as Applicants' use off-screen memory is not only contradicted in Applicants' explanation of the problem in Applicants' background section (Page 5, paragraph 0008, shown below) but also in the text of the Epard reference itself. For instance, Epard column 4 line 65 to column 5, line 21, reads as follows, with emphasis added:

Referring now to FIG. 3A, QuickDraw 21 converts graphics commands from higher-level application program 23 for presentation on video screen 25. **QuickDraw 21 is the graphics library which is built into every Macintosh personal computer,** and is described more fully in "Inside Macintosh, Vol. 1, by Apple Computers Inc., 1985 which is incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein. Macintosh computers include a high resolution, memory mapped, raster graphics display screen 25 upon which text and graphics appear. Everything on the screen 25 is usually drawn with the QuickDraw 21 routines supplied in the Macintosh's ROM (not shown). It should be noted that not everything which can appear on the screen is drawn with QuickDraw 21 routines.

QuickDraw 21 works by manipulating the bits in a special area of memory called the frame buffer (not shown). The bits in the frame buffer memory represent the pixels on the display screen. The Macintosh

hardware constantly keeps the frame buffer image updated on the display.

Occasionally, some Macintosh application 23 programs display images on the screen 25 by directly manipulating bits in the frame buffer. Usually, however, everything on the screen is drawn by QuickDraw 21.

The type of operation disclosed in Epard is specifically addressed, and its weaknesses discussed in Applicants' background section at page 5, paragraph 0008, which reads as follows, with emphasis added:

[0001] To achieve the appearance of an instantaneous update, graphic application programs frequently construct a composite image off-screen and then blit the composite image onto the screen. For example, in X Windows, an X client application may build the composite image in an off-screen pixmap and then copy it to a realized window using XCopyArea. In many thin client architectures, a large composite image will require more than one protocol command to send.

At low bandwidth, the composite image will appear gradually instead of instantaneously - defeating the intention of the application programs and degrading the user experience.

Applicants' independent Claim 1 reads as follows, with emphasis added:

A method for sending a composite image from a host computer to a display computer, **the display computer having an off-screen memory with available memory**, the method comprising:

breaking said composite image into one or more sub-images, **wherein each of said sub-images can fit into the available memory of the off-screen memory;** and

transmitting each of said sub-images to said display computer for storage in the off-screen memory.

Applicants' independent Claim 26 reads as follows, with emphasis added:

An apparatus for sending a composite image from a host computer to a display computer, **the display computer having an off-screen memory with available memory**, the apparatus comprising:

a composite image sub-image divider; and
a sub-image transmitter coupled to said composite image sub-image divider.

Applicants' independent Claim 47 reads as follows, with emphasis added:

An apparatus for sending a composite image from a host computer to a display computer, **the display computer having an off-screen memory with available memory**, the apparatus comprising:

means for breaking said composite image into one or more sub-images, **wherein each of said sub-images can fit into the available memory of the off-screen memory**; and

means for transmitting each of said sub-images to said display computer for storage in the off-screen memory.

Applicants' independent Claim 72 reads as follows, with emphasis added:

A program storage device readable by a machine, tangibly embodying a program of instructions

executable by the machine to perform a method for sending a composite image from a host computer to a display computer, **the display computer having an off-screen memory with available memory**, the method comprising:

breaking said composite image into one or more sub-images, **wherein each of said sub-images can fit into the available memory of the off-screen memory**; and

transmitting each of said sub-images to said display computer for storage in the off-screen memory.

As shown above, each of Applicants' independent Claims 1, 47 and 72 specifically recite a display computer with off-screen memory with available memory and wherein each of said sub-images can fit into the available memory of the off-screen memory. Applicants respectfully submit that the Examiner has failed to show where in the Epard reference it is disclosed, taught or suggested a display computer with off-screen memory with available memory and wherein each of said sub-images can fit into the available memory of the off-screen memory as recited in Applicants' independent Claims 1, 47 and 72. Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 1, 47 and 72 are patentable over the Epard reference for at least this reason and Applicants respectfully request the Examiner withdraw the rejection of Claims 1, 47 and 72 and allow Claims 1, 47 and 72 to issue.

Claims 2 to 7 depend, directly or indirectly on Claim 1. Claims 48 to 53 depend, directly or indirectly on Claim 47. Consequently Claims 2 to 7 and 48 to 53 include all of the features and limitation of parent Claims 1 and 47, respectively. Therefore Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 2 to 7 and 48 to 53 are also patentable over the Epard reference for at least the reasons discussed above and Applicants further request the Examiner withdraw the rejection

of Claims 2 to 7 and 48 to 53 and allow Claims 2 to 7 and 48 to 53 to issue as well.

REJECTION OF CLAIMS 8, 9, 33, 54 AND 55 UNDER 35 U.S.C.
103(a)

The Examiner rejected Claims 8, 9, 33, 54 and 55 under 35 U.S.C.103(a) as obvious over Epard (US5,241,625A) in view of Yang (US20020035596A1).

Applicants have cancelled Claims 26 to 35, without prejudice. Consequently, Applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of Claim 33 is now moot.

Applicants respectfully submit that the addition of the Yang reference does nothing to cure the deficiencies of the Epard reference discussed above. Consequently, Applicants respectfully submit that the Examiner has failed to show where in the Epard reference, the Yang reference, or in any proper combination of the Epard and Yang references, it is disclosed, taught or suggested a display computer with off-screen memory with available memory and wherein each of said sub-images can fit into the available memory of the off-screen memory as recited in Applicants' independent Claims 1, 47 and 72. Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 1, 47 and 72 are patentable over the Epard reference, the Yang reference, or in any proper combination of the Epard and Yang references.

Claims 8 and 9 depend, directly or indirectly on Claim 1. Claims 54 and 55 depend, directly or indirectly on Claim 47. Consequently Claims 8, 9, 54 and 55 include all of the features and limitations of parent Claims 1 and 47, respectively. Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 8, 9, 54 and 55 are also patentable over the Epard reference, the Yang reference, or in any proper combination of the Epard and Yang references, for at least the reasons discussed above and

Applicants further request the Examiner withdraw the rejection of Claims 8, 9, 54 and 55 and allow Claims 8, 9, 54 and 55 to issue.

REJECTION OF CLAIMS 10 AND 56 UNDER 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

The Examiner rejected Claims 10 and 56 under 35 U.S.C.103(a) as obvious over Epard (US5,241,625A) in view of Yang (US20020035596A1) and further in view of Caulk (US0005392391A).

Applicants respectfully submit that the addition of the Yang reference and the Caulk reference does nothing to cure the deficiencies of the Epard reference discussed above. Consequently, Applicants respectfully submit that the Examiner has failed to show where in the Epard reference, the Yang reference, the Caulk reference, or in any proper combination of the Epard, Yang and Caulk references, it is disclosed, taught or suggested a display computer with off-screen memory with available memory and wherein each of said sub-images can fit into the available memory of the off-screen memory as recited in Applicants' independent Claims 1, 47 and 72. Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 1, 47 and 72 are patentable over the Epard reference, the Yang reference, the Caulk reference, or in any proper combination of the Epard, Yang and Caulk references.

Claim 10 depends, directly or indirectly on Claim 1. Claim 56 depends, directly or indirectly on Claim 47. Consequently Claims 10 and 56 include all of the features and limitations of parent Claims 1 and 47, respectively. Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 10 and 56 are also patentable over the Epard reference, the Yang reference, the Caulk reference, or in any proper combination of the Epard, Yang and Caulk references, for at least the reasons discussed above and

Applicants further request the Examiner withdraw the rejection of Claims 10 and 56 and allow Claims 10 and 56 to issue.

REJECTION OF CLAIMS 11, 12, 34, 35, 57 AND 58 UNDER 35
U.S.C. 103(a)

The Examiner rejected Claims 11, 12, 34, 35, 57 and 58 under 35 U.S.C.103(a) as obvious over Epard (US5,241,625A) in view of Redford (US6,049,330A).

Applicants have cancelled Claims 26 to 35, without prejudice. Consequently, Applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of Claim 34 and 35 is now moot.

Applicants respectfully submit that the addition of the Redford reference does nothing to cure the deficiencies of the Epard reference discussed above. Consequently, Applicants respectfully submit that the Examiner has failed to show where in the Epard reference, the Redford reference, or in any proper combination of the Epard and Redford references, it is disclosed, taught or suggested a display computer with off-screen memory with available memory and wherein each of said sub-images can fit into the available memory of the off-screen memory as recited in Applicants' independent Claims 1, 47 and 72. Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 1, 47 and 72 are patentable over the Epard reference, the Redford reference, or in any proper combination of the Epard and Redford references.

Claims 11 and 12 depend, directly or indirectly on Claim 1. Claims 57 and 58 depend, directly or indirectly on Claim 47. Consequently Claims 11, 12, 57 and 58 include all of the features and limitations of parent Claims 1 and 47, respectively. Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 11, 12, 57 and 58 are also patentable over the Epard reference, the Redford reference, or in any proper combination

of the Epard and Redford references, for at least the reasons discussed above and Applicants further request the Examiner withdraw the rejection of Claims 11, 12, 57 and 58 and allow Claims 11, 12, 57 and 58 to issue.

REJECTION OF CLAIMS 13 AND 59 UNDER 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

The Examiner rejected Claims 13 and 59 under 35 U.S.C.103(a) as obvious over Epard (US5,241,625A) in view of Larson (US6,031,550A).

Applicants respectfully submit that the addition of the Larson reference does nothing to cure the deficiencies of the Epard reference discussed above. Consequently, Applicants respectfully submit that the Examiner has failed to show where in the Epard reference, the Larson reference, or in any proper combination of the Epard and Larson references, it is disclosed, taught or suggested a display computer with off-screen memory with available memory and wherein each of said sub-images can fit into the available memory of the off-screen memory as recited in Applicants' independent Claims 1, 47 and 72. Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 1, 47 and 72 are patentable over the Epard reference, the Larson reference, or in any proper combination of the Epard and Larson references.

Claim 13 depends, directly or indirectly on Claim 1. Claim 59 depends, directly or indirectly on Claim 47. Consequently Claims 13 and 59 include all of the features and limitations of parent Claims 1 and 47, respectively. Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 13 and 59 are also patentable over the Epard reference, the Larson reference, or in any proper combination of the Epard and Larson references, for at least the reasons discussed above and Applicants further

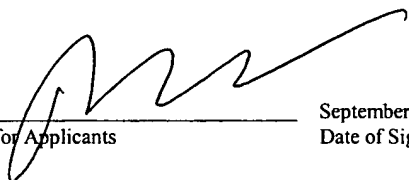
request the Examiner withdraw the rejection of Claims 13 and 59 and allow Claims 13 and 59 to issue.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons Applicants respectfully request allowance of all pending claims. If the Examiner has any questions relating to the above, the Examiner is respectfully requested to telephone the undersigned Attorney for Applicants.

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

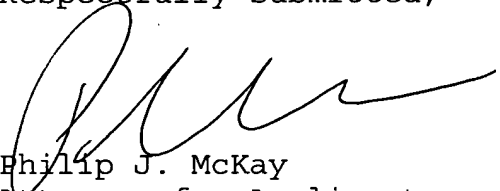
I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner for Patents,, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450, on September 22, 2005.



Attorney for Applicants

September 22, 2005
Date of Signature

Respectfully submitted,


Phillip J. McKay
Attorney for Applicants
Reg. No. 38,966
Tel.: (831) 655-0880